FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ANDEAN PACT MEETING OPENS IN SANTA CRUZ 25 JAN

PY251700 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Bolivian Integration Minister Jorge Gonzalez Roda believes that present conditions are excellent to meet the acute and deep economic recession of the world.

Speaking to a prominent audience gathered for the official opening of the meeting of the Cartagena Agreement Commission the minister said that we are in better condition to implement the revival of the integration processes of the subregional agreement. Gonzalez Roda made the welcoming speech on behalf of the president and took note of the readiness of the four other nations to support with determination the democratic way of government in Bolivia. This is of great importance for Bolivia, since the meeting is held in this country which has recovered its right to live in freedom under a democratic regime, he said.

Regarding the crisis of the subregional Andean Pact, Minister Gonzalez Roda termed the Santa Cruz meeting historic, because it opens a new stage in the search for a new pattern of development strategy. He announced the readiness of the Bolivian Constitutional Government to confirm its intention of strongly supporting the reactiviation process of the Andean group. Gonzalez Roda added that, inspired with the ideals of Latin American unity inherited from the liberator Bolivar whose 200th birth anniversary is celebrated this year in this country which has received his name, I am certain that we will successfully comply with his mandate.

The report from Santa Cruz de la Sierra told of the discussions which were then initiated at the Los Tajibos hotel in that city. At the opening ceremony a speech was also made by (Edgar Moncayo), coordinator of the Cartagena Agreement junta, the technical organization of the subregion. He made a dramatic appeal to the delegations of the signatory nations of the Cartagena Agreement. He said that it has become necessary to renew and revive the Andean group in order to counteract the protectionist assault by the developed countries.

He explained that the Andean subregion has got a new and highly important justification, which is that of maintaining peace among its member countries. The governments, businessmen and peoples of subregional and international levels have set great hopes on that task, because the decisions and guidelines which are adopted at the meeting depend on it. He then pointed out that the fate of the Andean group has a high degree of influence of the future of Latin American integration.

(Edgar Moncayo) concluded by recommending that the nations pass on from reflection and analysis to concrete action in search of solutions. The contrary might lead us to a retreat, he stated. It would mean that we would let ourselves be overcome by the forces of discouragement and isolation which are becoming an increasing threat we are facing in the struggle. He said in the end that it was a matter of achieving an evolutionary, not a traumatic, transition in the new organization of Adean integration.

VENEZUELAN ENVOY ON ANDEAN PACT, COLOMBIAN TRADE

PA252350 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Bogota -- The Venezuelan Government has denied that the subregional Andean Pact will disappear and stated there is a positive spirit to pull the process through. The Venezuelan Government added that there is bilateral dialogue with Colombia to resolve the problems caused by protectionist trade measures.

In a talk with Emisoras Caracol Network from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, Sebastian Alegrett, director of the Venezuelan Foreign Trade Institute and plenipotentiary minister to the Cartagena Agreement Commission, said he cannot see another model for integration replacing the present Andean Pact. This can't be, Alegrett said.

We are talking to various government representatives and to businessmen to reorient the process. We must take advantage of all the [word indistinct] of the Andean Pact; we must reorient it. We cannot accept this wipe-a-slate-clean idea. We are discussing alternatives to pull the process through because there are no magical formulas to resolve existing problems. The Venezuelan official admitted there is general unfulfillment by Andean Pact members, but he reiterated that a determined effort is being made during talks in Santa Cruz to revitalize and reorient the Andean Pact.

On the lifting of the restrictive Venzuelan trade measures, which have affected some Colombian products, Alegrett said important talks were held last week in Caracas between Colombian Government representatives and President Luis Herrera Campins and his finance and development ministers. He added, however, that efforts are being made to resolve this situation at the current meeting in Bolivia, for this situation is different from the need to pull the Andean Pact through. We continue to talk with Colombian representatives and businessmen. I can say that Venezuela had no intention to affect the pact countries' exports, but we are discussing the (?situation), Alegrett said.

RIO PROTOCOL GUARANTORS CONSIDER BORDER CONFLICT

PY252055 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0052 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Brasilia, 24 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- The ambassadors of the United States, Chile and Argentina held a meeting today with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Guerreiro to study the tense situation in the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border. At the end of the meeting, Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas reported that the meeting allowed an exchange of ideas in the light of the latest events.

Pericas also said that U.S. Ambassador Anthony Motley, Argentine Ambassador Hugo Caminos and Chilean Ambassador Javier Llanez held an informal meeting, not in their role as guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro protocol.

The Rio de Janeiro protocol, signed in 1942 between Peru and Ecuador was backed by the four countries as guarantors, but Ecuador has denounced it, arguing that it signed the protocol under pressure. In the armed confrontation that took place on the border between the two countries in January 1981, the four guarantors granted their good offices to find a solution to the crisis, although Ecuador agreed to this mediation only as assistance from frinedly countries.

BRIEFS

1983 LAIA CHAIRMAN APPOINTED -- Montevideo, 30 Dec (LATIN-REUTER) -- Roberto Martinez le Clainche, Mexican ambassador to Uruguay and permanent Mexican representative to the Latin American Integration Association [LAIA] was appointed as LAIA chairman for 1983 during a meeting held on 29 December. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1822 GMT 30 Dec 82 PY]

AIR FORCE REEQUIPMENT PROGRAM UNDERWAY

PY241608 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1349 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jan (NA) -- Within the framework of its reequipment program after the war over the Malvinas the Air Force could purchase combat planes from a French-FRG consortium. It is also hoped that the construction of the IA-63 prototype, which is being developed at the Cordoba Materiel Industry, will start soon.

According to an Air Force source this branch could purchase combat planes which are constructed by the French Dassault enterprise and equipped with technology of the FRG Dornier enterprise. However, it was admitted that this purchase is facing some problems.

These planes are fitted with turbofan Larzad 04-C6 motors which are being produced jointly by the French and FRG enterprises.

[Several words indistinct] that this purchase could take place if the project to construct the IA-63 prototype, which is being developed in the Cordoba Materiel Industry, is delayed.

Despite the difficulties for the supply of electronic material the schedule for the mass production of this model is being met as planned. The source explained that the IA-63 aircraft are training fighters which the Argentine Air Force will use in the near future.

Another obstacle which must be overcome for the purchase of the Alpha-jets are the financing terms which, according to the source are, "very strict." The source pointed out that this point is being negotiated. The FRG recently received 198 Alpha-jet units from the French Marcel Dassault enterprise.

Regarding the possible purchase of Israeli-made KFIR II which are fighter-bombers, the source stated that the possibility of culminating those agreements is almost nil.

The source pointed out that the problem stems from the fact that those aircraft are fitted with turbines made in the United States, a country which maintains an arms embargo with Argentina. The KFIR II trubines are made by the General Electric Company.

The source also pointed out that Argentina recently rejected an offer for 52 F-104 "Star Fighter" planes of Belgian-U.S. origin. These aircraft were offered to Argentina by private representatives or middlemen but the purchase was not considered since these units are considered obsolete.

The offer was for $80 million. After it was turned down by Argentina it was made to Bolivia which also turned it down. Belgium objected to the resale of these obsolete aircraft.

IMF APPROVES RECOVERY PLAN, $2.2 BILLION CREDIT

PY251337 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0038 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jan (TELAM) -- The Central Bank released a communique tonight informing the public that the IMF has approved the Argentine Government's economic recovery plan and, consequently, has granted it a $2.2 billion standby credit.

The communique says that, in the IMF's opinion, the fiscal, exchange and financial policies in the plan which had been submitted will contribute to an estimated 5-percent GDP increase in 1983, an inflation rollback of half the 1982 rate, and a 5 percent increase in real wages.

The text of the official communique is as follows:

The IMF has approved the Argentine Government's economic recovery plan, and has granted a $2.2 billion credit.

On 24 January the IMF, on the basis of the economic recovery plan submitted by the Argentine Government, granted to our country loans totalling 2,020,100,000 SDR, [special drawing rights] equivalent to approximately $2.2 billion. Of this total, $1,650,000,000 are a standby credit to be repaid in installments over the next 15 months, and $550,000 are a compensatory credit for export fluctuation.

The IMF believes that Argentina is experiencing a difficult economic situation and that the Argentine Government's program, in the support of which the IMF granted the credits, leans toward obtaining a more substantial improvement in the balance of payments, to recovering the levels of internal production, and to substantially reducing inflation through the important contribution of a reduced deficit in the public sector. To the latter end, loans by the state will be maintained within prudent limits, and public utility rates will be readjusted.

The fiscal, exchange, and financial policies in the Argentine Government's plan will contribute, in the judgement of the IMF, to obtaining an estimated 5 percent GDP increase in 1983, to rolling back the rate of inflation to half the 1982 rate, and to a 5 percent increase in real salaries.

The resources to be provided by the IMF to the Central Bank will be destined to bring up the date the country's international payments. In addition, these resources will make it possible, together with other resources to be obtained in 1983, to continue negotiations with foreign institutions for rescheduling over a 7-year period the country's foreign debt which inconveniently accumulated in 1982 and 1983.

Total resources which the Argentine Republic will mobilize in these financing and refinancing operations will surpass $20 billion, including the $2.2 billion provided by the IMF.

So ends the communique of the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic (BCRA).

FOREIGN MINISTER TO ATTEND GROUP OF 77 MEETING

PY252138 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari will travel to Cartagena, Colombia on 20 January to participate in the meeting of the Latin American bloc within the well known Group of 77.

It has also been reported that the sending of the foreign minister's personal invitations for the ministers of the Group of 77 member countries to participate in a meeting to be held in Buenos Aires from 29 March to 9 April will be concluded this week. The meeting in Buenos Aires will be preparatory to the UNCTAD meeting to be held in Belgrade in June.

The meeting in Buenos Aires, which will be attended by 125 countries, will be aimed at establishing a common position for carrying out negotiations at the Belgrade meeting.

ATHENS AGREEMENT APPROVED, WITH OBJECTIONS

PY251917 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1544 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jan (DYN) -- It was officially reported that today the national executive branch approved an international agreement on transport of passengers and their baggage by sea, but rejected its extension to the Malvinas Islands, claimed by Great Britain, and its application both to Argentine passengers and carriers.

The government today approved law 22,718 by which Argentina adheres to the agreement signed in Athens in 1974 and to the protocol signed in London in 1976, but expresses two objections to that agreement.

The law states that Argentina does not accept the extension of its provisions to the Malvinas Islands, and ratifies its sovereign rights over the islands.

The objection was expressed because the protocol of the Athens agreement, approved in London and ratified on 31 January 1980, includes the Malvinas Islands as a zone of application, but calls them the "Falkland Islands."

The text of the law states that the extension of the agreement to the Malvinas Islands was "reported by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the secretary of the intergovernment maritime consultative organization, on ratifying the agreement on 31 January 1980 under the erroneous name of the Falkland Islands."

It adds that Argentina "reaffirms its sovereign rights over these islands, which are part of its national territory."

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES -- Buenos Aires, 20 Jan (NA) -- The Economy Ministry reported today that the unemployment and underemployment rate reached 11.3 percent in October 1982. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2004 GMT 20 Jan 83 PY]

FISCAL DEFICIT DROPS -- Buenos Aires, 20 Jan (NA) -- The Economy Ministry has reported that the fiscal deficit, which amounted to 43,400,000,000,000 pesos in 1982, was -- in real terms, that is, corrected for inflation -- 46 percent smaller than in 1981. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2205 GMT 20 Jan 83 PY]

POLIO OUTBREAK IN CHACO -- Buenos Aires, 25 Jan (DYN) -- Sixteen cases of poliomyelitis have occurred in Chaco Province. One of the cases has been reported fatal. It is believed that the outbreak may have started in Paraguay. [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Jan 83 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION STATISTICS -- Buenos Aires, 25 Jan (NA) -- The Energy Secretariat reports that oil production totalled 28,448,700 cubic meters during 1982, which means a 1.4 percent drop in comparison to oil production during 1981. The Energy Secretariat also reports that 823,000 cubic meters of oil were imported during 1982, which means a 43 percent drop in comparison to oil imports during 1981. The Energy Secretariat concludes by reporting that energy production increased by 2.7 percent during 1982. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1417 GMT 25 Jan 83 PY]

FLAVIO MACHICADO NAMED NEW FINANCE MINISTER

PY260115 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Economist Flavio Machicado has been appointed finance minister replacing Ernesto Aranibar, who resigned during the first week of January.

Flavio Machicado, former finance minister during Juan Jose Torres' administration and a former adviser of the Bolivian Labor Federation, was appointed by the president of the nation out of a list of 12 well-known Bolivian economists.

The new finance minister, Flavio Machicado, will be installed upon his arrival from Bogota, where he is currently serving as project superintendent for the FAO, an agency of the United Nations.

DEL PRADO VIEWS FOREIGN DEBT, EXPORT PROSPECTS

PY251552 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] The interim finance minister has stated that Bolivia will be able to cover its foreign debt if it is rescheduled for a 3-year period beginning in 1986. Arturo Nunez del Prado said that this situation will have to be understood by the foreign creditors and added that in addition, the country will enter into a highly favorable period for exports during that time.

The minister said that once the quantity of natural gas reserves are established, exports of that product to Brazil will bring in a foreign currency income of about $500 million per year. If it is taken into account that current Bolivian exports total $800 million, the income through gas sales will mean an increase of over 50 percent in foreign currency per year, something that is not achieved by any other country, the minister stated.

Nunez del Prado said that the nation's currency reserves at the Central Bank currently amount to about $94 million which, he said, are set aside for necessary imports and the payment of interest and capital amortization of the foreign debt. These payments will be increased be nearly $110 million through the Argentine payment for gas and credits granted by the IDB and the World Bank in addition to the Anrean Development Corporation (CAF). The amount of these foreign credits totals $220 million and Minister Nunez del Prado estimated that 50 to 60 percent of that sum will become available during the present fiscal year.

CHAMBER RESOLUTION VOICES SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUA

PY250133 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Jorge Guzman report from the Chamber of Deputies]

[Excerpt] The highlight today was a resolution expressing the Chamber of Deputies' support foy the Republic of Nicaragua. The resolution was based on a draft proposed by the socialist bloc.

The resolution states: Whereas the processes of national liberation that take place in Latin America should be decidedly supported by all third world countries subjected to obligarchies and imperialism;

Whereas Central America is torn by social conflicts stemming from unfair economic structures marked by (?capitalism and dependence) which have forced the Central American people into a system through which imperialism seeks to perpetuate its rule to serve its own interest;

Whereas because of its triumphant revolution, Nicaragua has been continuously harassed by imperialism which, through Honduras, intends to launch a war to oust the Sandinist Government and thus disrupt the Nicaraguan liberation process on the pretext that Nicaragua has become a threat to peace in Central America;

Therefore, interpreting the feelings of the Bolivian working class and people, the Chamber of Deputies resolves to convey to the Nicaraguan Council of State its support for the Nicaraguan struggle against this aggression, certain that the Sandinist republic will overcome this situation for the good of not only the Nicaraguan people, but of the entire Latin American fatherland.

KLAUS ALTMANN ARRESTED FOR DEBT TO COMIBOL

PY260212 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Klaus Altmann [Barbie] was arrested at 1500 today on orders from the comptroller general of the nation. According to what was confirmed by the comptroller general's office, Altmann was arrested on charges of owing $10,000 to Comibol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia].

According to the sources, Altmann refused to refund the amount in dollars while the comptroller general maintains that the debt should not be refunded in Bolivian pesos but in dollars.

Comibol had advanced $10,000 to the Transmaritima Shipping Agency for mineral shipments. According to the sources, Altmann continued to refuse to refund the amount in dollars despite the order to do so and the charges brought against him by the comptroller general.

The comptroller general maintains that the decree providing that all obligations in dollars should be converted to Bolivian pesos does not apply to contracts in foreign currency that are voluntarily entered into with the state. For this reason, the comptroller general claims that the debtor must pay off his debt in the same currency that is stipulated in the contract.

Klaus Altmann has been incarcerated in San Pedro Prison in keeping with Bolivian law.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV CREDIT -- The Yugoslav Government has officially announced through its charge d'affaires in La Paz, (Niodrac Radovic), that it will grant Bolivia a credit of $20 million for agricultural projects. The credit will be made available within the framework of the trade agreement that exists between the two countries. [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 83 PY]

1983 GAS SALES REVENUE -- Outgoing Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Jorge O'Connor Darlach stated during a press conference yesterday that Bolivia will obtain a gross revenue of $388 million during 1983 from natural gas sales to Argentina and Brazil. [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Jan 83 PY]

FIGUEIREDO AWARE OF MOVE FOR CIVILIAN SUCCESSOR

PY242128 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Jan 83 p 3

[Article from the "Notes and Information Page" by "CC": "Figueiredo Already Accepts Being Replaced by a Civilian"]

[Excerpts] A rumor which could confirm the predictions that the next president of the republic will be a civilian was circulating in Congress yesterday. It was stated that President Figueiredo had recently commented that the results of the November elections revealed that the people were "fed up" with generals. We have put fed up in quotation marks because it is not exactly what President Figueiredo said but it comes closest to the word used, which nowadays even sounds mild, by the people to express the same feeling.

Far from being influenced by the statements of his supporters and by the figures rendered by his computers, the president seems to have made a very realistic evaluation of the results of the ballot boxes. He allegedly admits having endured something similar to a defeat since in the main states as well as in almost all the capitals and in the overall vote count his party was defeated badly. His party undoubtedly won the elections in the northeast and, in addition, secured the majority of seats in the electoral college through manipulations and modifications of the rules of the game. However, on the whole, the nation has voiced its opposition to the military establishment and this is something which cannot be overlooked. The results indicate that the electorate, using what possibilities it has, voiced its desire that the cycle of generals end, and this is something Figueiredo will not ignore unless something unexpected happens. In view of the aforementioned and other signs it seems quite unlikely that when the time comes he would support the possibility of being succeeded by an active military man. If there is something that the president has proven -- even according to his critics -- it is his ability to act in accordance with national feelings. This was shown when he accepted and advocated the repeal of Institutional Act No 5, the lifting of censorship on the media -- still during Ernesto Geisel's administration -- as well as when he later reestablished direct elections for governor, when he did away with the two-party system and promoted amnesty. Despite his defects he has the virtue of not swimming against the current, of understanding the currents and following the courses they take.

All this is stated or reiterated in view of the national inclinations which this very General Figueiredo acknowledges: that the people are "fed up" with generals. In any case, no injustice will be made by dividing the country into those who are fed up and those who are not and less still by making suppositions that there are no militarymen capable of governing the country. In some cases there are some military men who are much more capable than certain civilians. Nowadays some of these civilians represent the greatest threat (hello there Mr Paulo Maluf) because if they are not stopped now, or at least viewed in a broader perspective where they will be lost sight of, they will become the focus of one of the worst crises to take place in our country.

A few days ago during a chat with an old and experienced retired politician, President Joao Figueiredo referred to what could have been another of his reasons for suspending the construction of the Iguape I and Iguape II nuclear powerplants. In addition to the obvious need to cut down on expenditures in view of the economic crisis, what led the president to make the decision to suspend the construction of the plants was the fact that he learned only through the media, in late December, that Nuclebras [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations] had awarded the construction of the plants to two national enterprises.

The president was not happy about this and even discoursed about one of his father's main concerns, with which he agreed fully: being stabbed in the back by a friend. Half seriously and half jokingly he told his interlocutor that once in a while he receives unexpected stabs, but that fortunately they are never deadly.

Obviously if the excuse of having to cut down on expenditures had not existed, the second excuse for slowing down the nuclear program would not have been good enough. but there is no doubt that President Figueiredo was very upset about the episode. In justifying this slowdown the president did not spare any praise for Minister Delfim Netto, who, he believes, has been the person most affected by the crisis. The president also believes that the minister has saved him from being criticized by allowing criticism to be focused on himself. He once again blamed the international situation for the difficulties we are and will experience, but pointed out that despite all the necessary sacrifice, the country should not stop growing and developing.

Yesterday, contrary to the summer schedule, Minister Leitao de Abreu left the Ipe farm where he lives to go to Torto farm for a lengthy confidential talk with President Joao Figueriredo. Maybe they discussed several statements to be made in the next few days when the president resumes his tours to the interior, maybe not.

Despite the fact that Planalto Palace has stated that the relationship of the national executive branch with the new governors of the opposition is impersonal and focused on the people's interests, certain things are beginning to happen in Rio de Janeiro. About a week ago federal organizations which operated with the Rio de Janeiro State Bank (BANERJ) started to switch to other credit enterprises. Would this mean an attempt to drain funds from Leonel Brizola's main resources for financial operations?

JUSTICE MINISTER RELEASES DISTRICT VOTE PROPOSAL

PY242306 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi Ackel made public yesterday the text of the draft bill on the district vote, a bill which in practical terms leaves one of the most polemic points up in the air, that is, the division into districts. The biil proposes that such divison be made eigther by electoral board or by an interparty commission.

Under the Brazilian model, the states are divided into districts, totaling as many as half the number of seats each state has in the Chamber of Deputies. The districts are in turn divided into subdistricts. For instance, Sao Paulo, which has 60 federal deputies, will be divided into 30 districts and 60 subdistricts, which will elect 30 federal deputies and 60 state deputies. Under the proportional system voters throughout the state will elect the remaining 30 federal deputies and the remaining 24 state deputies to fill the 84-seat state legislative assembly.

The district division can only be changed if a population increase demanding a corresponding increase in the number of deputies is revealed by a census, which is held every 10 years. Except for the 1986 elections, candidates under the majority vote (district vote) systm will be chosen by district conventions, and candidates under the proportional system will be picked by regional conventions. This bill maintains the straight ticket vote mechanism while permitting a vote to be cast for a party in order to elect deputies under the proportional system.

The opposition criticized this bill. "The district vote worsens the abuse of economic power," according to Federal Deputy Freitas Nobre (PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] -- Sal Paulo). "With the district vote, the government wants to divert the attention of Congress and the public from the country's very serious economic situation," said Federal Deputy Jarbas Vasconcellos (PMDB-Pernambuco).

LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST REPORTS NEW SALARY LAW

PY252251 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 25 Jan 83

[Text] Brasilia (DAILY POST) -- President Figueiredo Monday approved adoption of a new Brazilian salary law prepared by Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Netto and Labor Minister Murillo Macedo.

The law, which creates new salary categories and which alters the previous salary increase formula for many wage and salary earners, is designed to combat inflation and comply with Brazilian Government agreements made in December with the International Monetary Fund.

The law's chief provision is the alteration of salary categories and of the salary increase formula. Under the new scheme, employees earning between one and three minimum salaries (one minimum salary equals approximately Crs23,000, about $90 a month at the present official rate of exchange) will receive exactly 100 percent of the government determined cost-of-living index. Such workers previously received 110 percent of the index. Workers in the three to seven minimum salaries bracket will receive 95 percent of the index. Previously, they received 100 percent. The new law also creates an entirely new salary increase category, seven to 15 minimum salaries. Such employees will now receive 80 percent of the cost-of-living index. Previously, no such category existed. Instead, workers in the three to ten minimum salaries category all received the same 100 percent cost-of-living increase. Finally, the law maintains the previous 15 to 20 minimum salaries category, at 50 percent of cost-of-living, and the over-20 minimum salaries category, in which employees will continue to negotiate increases with employers independent of any government involvement.

The new law maintains the twice yearly cost-of-living increases, first adopted in 1979 in the wake of a prolonged metalworkers strike in the ABC industrial region of Sao Paulo. The law also maintains the relatively small lump sum increase above cost-of-living granted to all workers in the over three minimum salaries categories; however, the formula for calculating the lump sum amount has been altered in a way which will tend to reduce its overall weight within salary change calculations.

According to a Sao Paulo Economists Association report, the new law, whose technical provisions were leaked to the press last week, will tend to hurt workers earning between one and three and between nine and eleven minimum salaries the most. The report said such salary earners would lose close to three percent of their purchasing power based on the February six month cost-of-living index of approximately 36 percent. The report said all workers would lose at least one percent of their purchasing power, based on the February figures, when the new law goes into effect.

The new law will go into effect immediately and be applied to all Brazilian salaried employees in private enterprise jobs due for six month cost-of-living increases in the month of February. The law can be changed by Congress later, however. Once the new Congress meets on March 15 it will have 45 days in which to vote the law down. If it does not do so, then the law automatically remains on the books.

DAILY REPORTS ON ARGENTINE WAR PREPARATIONS

PY252321 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Jan 83 p 9

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Text] The Argentine Armed Forces only need 40 days at the most -- and this period could be shortened -- to assemble its striking force in the southern region with a previously unseen degree of power. This is the estimated time it will take to put the advanced warning radar the Bignone Government has purchased from the French enterprise Thonson-DSF into operation. Although it is not exactly a high-precision network nor does it have a high degree of resolution, it has a developed electronic coverage of the southern cone -- which is precisely the basis for any action against British fortifications being built on the Falklands Islands.

This information -- which is already in the hands of Brazilian military officials -- shows that Argentina suffered a great loss in the 1982 conflict when the British confiscated several mobile units in perfect condition, while others were destroyed by anti-radar missiles. FAB [Brazilian Air Force] officials are also aware of the result of several incursions made by Argentine planes into the "exclusion zone," an area around the archipelago in which the United Kingdom is imposing a blockade. One of these incidents, which took place about one month ago, involved an Argentine Air Force Mirage III and an RAF Phantom F-4. According to the Brazilian fighter pilot that learned about the incident, the two jets flew near each other for several minutes and later separated "snaring their engines." These are classical operations done with the aim of measuring the reaction time of the adversary. However, everybody distorts this reaction time since they know that the "invasion" is a mere maneuver.

Nevertheless, technically speaking a new Argentine adventure against the Falklands may result in serious consequences, such as British retaliation against the continent, particularly in the Bahia Blanca and Comodoro Rivadavia areas since these have become important military bases with the implementation of the "Europe plan" in 1981. However, strategically speaking, time is running against the Argentine forces. The British firepower on the islands is increasing day by day and the installation of powerful air-navy bases in Port Stanley, Goose Green and on South Georgia Island is known throughout NATO. These bases have the capacity to mobilize medium range bombers, tanker planes with in-flight fueling capability, Phantoms and Harriers and a fleet made up of frigates, destroyers, submarines, patrol boats and Sea King helicopters. There are reportedly no less than 8 thousand men stationed there -- the largest expeditionary force the British have had in the last few years.

To be able to cope with this impressive combat machine, Buenos Aires is promoting the largest military rearmament in the history of South America. In merely one month contracts for a total of $12 billion were signed for the purchase of 69 combat planes (Dagger, Mirage and Skyhawk), corvettes, frigates, destroyers, submarines, French Exocet missiles, armored cars, tanks and an unknown number -- but certainly no fewer than 5 units, of the terrible Mirage IV, strategic supersonic long-range bombers built in France for the launching of nuclear weapons.

LUDERS TO TRAVEL TO U.S. TO REFINANCE DEBT

PY251521 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Finance and Economy Minister Rolf Luders is due to travel to the United States tomorrow. Luders, who will be accompanied by Central Bank President Carlos Caceres, explained the purpose of his trip during a press conference.

[Begin Luders recording] The main purpose of my trip is to meet a small committee of foreign bankers in New York and IMF representatives in Washington. I will brief them on our country's economic program. I will reiterate to them that despite the fact that we had to intervene in some banks a few days ago, our economic programs have not changed, that our expected growth and inflation rates will not change significantly and that we also expect to reduce unemployment to the level we had previously estimated. Therefore, the basic objective of my trip is to reiterate our determination to achieve our economic goals. [end recording]

Luders added that the decision to refinance the foreign debt was adopted because our country will need some $1.6 billion this year.

[Begin Luders recording] ...because, as you know, our country needs foreign resources for approximately $1.6 billion in order to impelemtn the program we have outlined. Now, both this $1.6 billion and the amortization or renewal of credits falling due during 1983 and 1984 must be financed. What we will do is to negotiate with foreign bankers the timely disbursement of those funds. [end recording]

Luders also explained that these negotiations will not amount to renegotiating our foreign debt, because that would have meant that we are seeking to refinance our total debt. What we will do, Luders said, is to seek to refinance those amortization obligations coming due in 1983 -- some $1.7 billion -- and in 1984 -- also some $1.7 billion. Chile's total foreign debt is approximately $17 billion.

More on Public, Private Debt

PY222009 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Economy Minister Rolf Luders announced that the foreign debt of the Chilean private banking sector will be renegotiated. The minister announced that he will travel to New York with Carlos Caceres, president of the Central Bank, where they will meet with representatives of the international banking sector. The meetings are aimed at renegotiating the foreign debt of the Chilean private banks.

The portion to be renegotiated corresponds to principle which the private banks should pay off during 1983 and 1984 and which, according to spokesmen of the Central Bank, amount to $2.8 billion. According to the same sources the total Chilean foreign debt amounts to some $17 billion of which 74 percent is owed by the private sector and the remaining 36 percent by the public sector.

This year some $3.5 billion of the Chilean foreign debt is due. Of this sum $1.5 billion is interest and $2 billion principle. Of these $2 billion some $1.3 billion is principle owed by the private banks, which is what Chile will seek to renegotiate. In addition to this $1.3 billion, some 41.5 billion in principle comes due in 1984. This brings the total sum to be renegotiated to some $2.8 billion. According to information obtained, Chile will seek to pay that debt in a 3 to 5 year term.

NEW RESTRICTIONS ISSUED ON BANKING OPERATIONS

PY241528 Paris AFP in Spanish 2158 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 22 Jan (AFP) -- The field of action of Chilean banks was further restricted by the military government today, a few days after the economic team ordered the liquidation of three banks and placed five others that were on the brink of bankruptcy under severe state control.

As of today the banks will be unable to purchase farmlands, merchandise, commodities, cattle, stocks or shares in other corporations, either directly or indirectly, with certain very specific and temporary exceptions, according to a newly issued law.

'NOTHING OFFICIAL' ON ROJAS' REPLACEMENT

PY242058 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2030 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Santiago, 24 Jan (TELAM-ANSA) -- The Chilean Foreign Ministry under secretary, Lt Gen Sergio Covarrubias, has stated that there is nothing official about the possible replacement of Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames.

After meeting with the interior minister at La Moneda Palace, General Covarrubias said it was a just a report released by the local press.

"There is nothing official to the report. I have no information to give on that, we know absolutely nothing," Covarrubias said.

The local press reported that in view of his possible replacement, Foreign Minister Rojas may have suspended a scheduled tour of several countries of Southeast Asia. Rojas Galdames was also mentioned as the possible replacement of Juan de Dios Carmona as chief of the Chilean diplomatic mission is Spain.

JUDGE SENTENCES 5 MIR TERRORISTS FOR SUBVERSION

PY251340 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Five terrorists of the outlawed MIR -- Movement of the Revolutionary Left -- have been condemned to 6 years of (?banishment). The verdict was passed by Judge (Marcos Libedenski).

The condemned terrorists are (Jesus Alba Fuentes), (Julio Fernandez Lembas), (Juana Quiroga Rodriguez), (Rita Pena Cardenas) and (Edith Diaz Tapia). (Diaz Tapia), who is at large, was sentenced in absentia.

The terrorists, who printed subversive pamphlets and two newspapers in an underground printing house, were arrested in Nunoa District.

The extremists are also on trial at a military court on charges of having created paramilitary combat brigades. The prosecutor submitted the respective trial briefs to the military court in late November 1982, when the prosecution closed.

SEMIP-PEMEX PLEDGE TO HOLD OIL PRICE LINE

FL251115 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0450 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Herewith the communique issued by the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Semistate Industry [SEMIP] and Pemex regarding Mexico's position on oil prices:

As the public should know, an extraordinary OPEC conference was held in Geneva, Switzerland on 23 and 24 January where no final agreement was reached on the objective of the conference.

In view of that fact, SEMIP and Pemex agree on the importance of maintaining stability in the market at this time, since an unstable market benefits neither producer nor consumer due to the many economic factors affected each time a change occurs in the market.

It must be pointed out, however, that the price of $34-per-barrel of light crude was not changed in the OPEC meeting.

For some time now, SEMIP and Pemex have closely studied the international market. Recently, SEMIP and Pemex sent a Mexican delegation to hear the points of view of oil officials in several countries, both members and non-members of OPEC. This has helped our understanding of the situation and attitude of each country.

SEMIP and Pemex hereby announce they will continue their efforts to maintain stability in the market and that our country will not intitiate a reduction in world oil prices, nor will it initiate actions to saturate the market. Nevertheless, it will follow market behavior closely to make as swift and opportune a decision as the situation may demand in order to protect its national interests.

More on Petroleum

FL260057 Bridgetown CANA in English 0025 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Mexico City, Jan 25, CANA-REUTER -- Mexico has pledged not to take any action that might depress or further destabilise the international oil market.

A joint statement issued here last night by the Energy and Mines Ministry and the state oil monopoly, Pemex, said Mexico would take no steps to trigger a fall in world oil prices or saturate the oil market.

Mexico is the world's fourth largest oil exporter but is not a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting States (OPEC).

Commenting on the failure of OPEC members in Geneva to reach agreement on measures to prevent oil prices slumping further due to slack demand, the statement said it was now more important than ever to safeguard the stability of the world oil market.

In apparent reference to reports of an imminent price war as a result of OPEC members' failure to agree on a production and pricing policy, the statement said the Mexican Government would follow the situation closely and "take any action it deems necessary to preserve the national interest."

Informed industry sources said this was an implied warning that should a price war break out Mexico would drop its oil export rates to defend its contracts.

The sources said a price war could have disastrous consequences for Mexico which is currently struggling to cope with an 83 billion dollar foreign debt.

Mexico earns about three-quarters of its total foreign revenue from oil exports.

RUMORS MEXICO TO JOIN NONALIGNED MOVEMENT DENIED

FL210245 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0150 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 20 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Diplomatic channels in the capital today rejected that the Nonaligned Movement had invited Mexico to join as an active member.

A senior member of Mexico's Secretariat of Foreign Relations a few days ago said that Mexico does not plan to join the Nonaligned Movement.

Local television news sources said the Nonaligned Movement had extended Mexico the official invitation to join its organization in New York today after Colombia had been accepted.

VALDES TRAVELS TO COSTA RICA FOR NAMUCAR MEETING

FL211114 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0025 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Secretary of Communications and Transport Feliz Valdes Rodolfo departed today for San Jose, Costa Rica, where he will preside at the annual meeting of the Administrative Council of the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line -- Namucar. While there the official will be briefed extensively on all matters concerning the enterprise, of which Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama and Colombia are members.

The secretary, who is scheduled to return to this city tomorrow, Friday, traveled accompanied by Under Secretary for Operations of Transport Fernando de Garay Arenas and Merchant Marine Director General Carlos Bandala Fraga.

Namucar's objective is to handle cargo produced by Central and South American countries, but also services markets on the eastern and southern coasts of the United States.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION STATISTICS -- The General Directorate of Pemex yesterday announced that crude oil production from 1 January to 31 December 1982 averaged 2,746,300 barrels per day. The following lists average monthly production in barrels per day: January -- 2,312,080; February -- 2,551,200; March -- 2,542,500; April -- 2,779,040; May -- 2,712,400; June -- 2,788,300; July -- 2,786,000; August -- 2,791,000; September -- 2,827,700; October -- 2,898,000; November -- 2,937,000; December -- 3,023,400. [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 15 Jan 83 p 18-A PA]

BELIZE

PRICE ON HOPES FOR FUTURE GUATEMALAN RELATIONS

FL251802 Bridgetown CANA in English 1737 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Belize City, Belize, Jan 25, CANA -- Belize Prime Minister George Price, has expressed a desire to see Guatemala, with which it has a longstanding border dispute, share in joint economic projects and in a non-aggression pact to ensure future peaceful co-existence.

His remarks were made in an address to the 28th triennal synod of the Anglican Church in the province of the West Indies which began at the St John's Cathedral in Belize City this week.

Exploratory talks between Belize, Britain and Guatemala began yesterday at the United Nations in New York in an effort to settle Guatemala's 150-year-old claim to the former British colony, wedged between Guatemala and Mexico.

Mr Price said he wished "that within the scope of the negotiable principles which do not include land and sovereignty, Guatemala may be afforded a sea access to an economic zone in the Caribbean Sea as an outlet to its 60 miles of Caribbean coastline with two large ports, Santo Tomas and Puerto Barrios, and also share with Belize in joint economic projects and a non-aggression pact to ensure future peaceful co-existence."

DISTURBANCE AT ANTI-GUATEMALA RALLY IN TOLEDO

PA251503 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 15 Jan 83 p 2

[Text] Punta Gorda, Toledo, Belize -- Local police have reported that several residents of this port threw buckets of water at three ministers of the ruling party who the night before last held a rally here against Guatemala's demand for the district of Toledo as a solution to the old problem of Belize.

The ministers, who had to return very wet to Belmopan, are Florencio Marin, Louis Sylvestre and Frederick Hunter. They are also leaders of the People's United Party (PUP). whose leader is Belizean Premier George Price.

According to reports obtained by telephone by PRENSA LIBRE, those individuals arrived to hold a rally to ask the people not to support the demands of the Guatemalan Government.

A group of people who no longer trust those political leaders threw buckets of water at them. The police intervened and arrested Mrs Adela Vernon, a sister of the leader of TPP [expansion not given], a political party currently being formed in Toledo. She was held for some hours and released after paying a fine of 40 Belizean dollars. The local police said other people who were arrested were also released.

EL SALVADOR

CEL REPORTS CONTINUED POWER OUTAGE IN EAST

PA260009 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 24 Jan 83 p 3

[Excerpts] San Miguel, 24 Jan -- As of 0200, the eastern region has been without electric power for 110 hours and there is no chance that it will be reestablished today.

Workers with the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission, CEL, reported that as they repair the high tension towers between San Felipe, San Vicente Department and San Miguel, the terrorists destroy towers further up the line. The situation is difficult as a result, because the towers are not alongside the roads but in difficult terrain that is not accessible to vehicles.

"The losses are again huge," industrialists and merchants have said, adding that "the only thing we need now is for the diesel oil belonging to the National Water and Sewer Administration, Anda, to run out; then San Miguel and other places will be without water."

On the diesel fuel problem, a reliable source said that if the Anda in San Salvador does not urgently send diesel oil to the eastern region's Anda, which is using its last gallons, the water service will inevitably have to be suspended, because the gasoline stations have very little diesel.

A military source reported that the army dismantled an important guerrilla camp, perhaps the biggest one, north of Sensembra, 11 km from San Francisco Gotera, in El Limon canton, Morazan Department.

The source added that it took 2 days and 2 nights of fighting to seize the camp. There were many dead on both sides, although the specific number is unknown. Other sources reported that heavy fighting is going on in Usulutan.

ARMY REPORTS 40 EXTREMISTS KILLED IN GUAZAPA

PA251402 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Jan 83 pp 3, 48

[Excerpts] The entire southern part of Guazapa hill is controlled by the army, which has dismantled 8 camps and killed over 40 extremists, according to Armed Forces spokesmen.

The 1st Infantry Brigade staged a mopping-up operation in that area last week, the first phase of which ended Saturday morning with the above results. The dismantled camps were located in Las Lajas, (Los Lirios), Piedra Labrada, (Cerro Los Lirios), La Cruz, El Salitre, La Aldea and El Rincon cantons.

The second phase of this operation begins today, and military spokesmen indicated that it will continue for several days in search of extremist hideouts.

Col Adolfo Blandon, 1st Infantry Brigade commander, told newsmen who accompanied him on a tour of Guazapa hill that the terrorists used these camps as bases to commit holdups and attacks on buses, troops, electricity systems and so forth. They particularly acted against the inhabitants of El Guayabal, Apopa, Ciudad Delgado, Tonacatepeque, Suchitoto, Aguilares, Guazapa, El Paisnal, and other adjoining areas.

The first phase of the military operation has been very successful, Colonel Blandon told the newsmen. Further results in the second phase are expected in the coming days.

COPREFA CITES GUERRILLA ACTION IN MEANGUERA

PA260230 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] An Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, spokesman has told one of our reporters that terrorists in the area north of San Francisco Gotera, Morazan Department, who are trying to withstand the armed forces' action in the operation called "(Escalante Acevedo)" shelled the town of Meanguera at 2030 on 21 January.

They destroyed the health center and its medical and surgical equipment and caused a large number of casualties among innocent civilians. The Coprefa sources indicate that in their desperation the guerrillas are attacking innocent civilians, without regard for the human rights they talk so much about.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ON 1982 DEATH TOLL

PA260210 San Salvador EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Jan 83 p 6

[Text] The Human Rights Commission of El Salvador, which is an unofficial organization, has reported that 5,840 civilians were killed in 1982. This is an average of 16 people a day.

Of this total, 1,663 were peasants and 3,577 victims were unidentified. March, with 905, and May, with 868, were the months with the largest number of victims; while July, with 132, and September, with 143, were those with the lowest.

There were also, 1,084 people captured or missing, but the commission says that from 2,000 to 3,000 cases were not reported because the victims' families were afraid.

EDITORIAL CONDEMNS RIGHTS CERTIFICATION PROCESS

PA251446 San Salvador EL SALVADOR NEWS-GAZETTE in English 24-30 Jan 83 p 4

[Unattributed editorial: "Certification"]

[Excerpts] We can think of nothing more humiliating for a nation than the so-called "certification process on human rights" and nothing more insulting than Senator Dodd's declaration that the people of El Salvador, on the one hand, were enchanted with the process and thought it positive and constructive; and he, on the other hand, said that President Reagan had "been mistaken" in certifying in the past because "human rights abuses have been overwhelming," an opinion he believed was shared by North Americans.

In our opinion the whole concept is absurd and is the result of too much power in the hands of persons with inadequate knowledge and less brains.

The major absurdity in condemning a government for violation of human rights is the impossibility of establishing just who should be punished and the difficulty of seeing that the blows fall on the guilty and not the innocent. Does police brutality in New Orleans make the state of Louisiana a violator of human rights? And should federal aid to schools be shut off?

Somoza was a violator of human rights, no doubt about that. But who is being punished for his transgressions?

In truth, risking being sacrilegious, we dare suggest that if God himself were judged under the conditions of certification for El Salvador, he would be found wanting. Just take a look around the world.

Senator Dodd refused to answer our question: "What benefit would cutting off aid bring to the people of El Salvador and the interest of El Salvador and the United States?"

We will answer in one word: None -- something Senator Dodd could not confess because it would have exposed certification as political blackmail benefitting nobody except the liberal faction of the U.S.

FMLN REPORTS ACTION AGAINST STRATEGIC BRIDGE

PA260411 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Here is a last-minute report from Usulutan Department. Attention. Our Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front forces have begun their activites within the January Revolutionary Heroes military campaign. Pay close attention to the report that Radio Venceremos now gives our people.

Our columns of the Rafael Arce Zablah Military Brigade located on the southeastern front today, 25 January, carried out two important operations. First, units of the "(Mario Armijo), Commander (Juan)," special forces placed explosive charges on the coastal highway bridge over the Lempa River, the bridge that replaced the previously destroyed Oro bridge. Second, other columns, including the "Companero Francisco Martinez, Commander Gonzalo" column, attacked and occupied the town of San Francisco Javier in Usulutan Department.

The first operation consisted of detonating explosive charges on the coastal highway bridge over the Lempa River. This action was carried out by special units of the "Commander (Mario Armijo), Commander (Juan)" Special Forces, which evaded enemy vigilance and approached the objective through the Lempa River. We know this important strategic bridge has been seriously damaged. This bridge replaced the Oro bridge, and was guarded by over 200 soldiers and a special forces unit that was entrenched in 15 fortified positions and had an extensive lighting system over the bridge. This operation was called Companera Amelia Noemi Ostorga, after a peasant leader of the Tres Calles area of Usulutan murdered by the dictatorship in 1980.

Here is further information on that great victory achieved by our revolutionary army. The second operation in Usulutan Department consisted of the attack on and occupation of the town of San Francisco Javier, where after several hours of fighting our forces were able to subdue the enemy, obtaining another great victory.

In this operation, the FMLN recovered 21 M-16 rifles, 1 M-60 machinegun, 1 60-mm mortar with 36 rounds, 1 military communications radio, ammunition and other supplies. Our forces also took 13 prisoners of war, including a cadet lieutenant.

This operation was carried out by columns of the Rafael Arce Zablah Military Brigade located on the southeastern front. The columns that participated in these actions include the Companero "(Francisco Martinez), Commander (Gonzalo)" column led by Companero (Silvio de Jesus Argueta), Commander (Lucho). As we all will recall, the "Commander (Gonzalo)" column led by Commander (Lucho) played an important role in the battles of the Torola-San Fernando road, of the San Francisco Gotera-Corinto road and the [names indistinct] roads in Morazan and San Miguel Departments. Another column was led by Commander (Roberto Jimenez). This operation is called Companero David [name indistinct]; excuse me, this operation carries the name of Companero [name indistinct] Aldana, a revolutionary leader who died in 1980 along with Companero Amelia Noemi Ostorga. With these operations, our columns in the southeastern front have begun their military campaign with the objective of dislodging the enemy from several zones of the southeastern front in Usulutan Department and to establish, just as we have in the northeastern front in Northern Morazan and La Union Departments, zones liberated from the undesirable presence of the dictatorship's oppressive forces.

All of this information has been supplied by Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Commander Balta, with whom we will try to establish contact in future transmissions so that he can give us more information.

We issue a call to Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Balta, in Usulutan Department, to initiate a direct contact so he can report to our people in future Radio Venceremos transmissions on these important actions carried out by the FMLN forces.

HAVANA REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN TWO DEPARTMENTS

PA251931 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] The Salvadoran regime was trying today to regroup its forces in Morazan. Its troops there have retreated to San Francisco Gotera, the departmental capital, which has become a gigantic military camp.

Press correspondents who toured a vast section of Morazan learned that troops from the Atonal Battalion, which was decimated in the weekend fighting, returned in the past few hours to San Francisco Gotera, where there is an acute shortage of water and power.

It was announced in San Salvador last night that another 1,000 soldiers from the Atlacatl and Ramon Bellobo antiguerrilla units, which like the Atonal Battalion were trained by the United States, will be sent to Morazan to reinforce the regime's troops operating in that department. Morazan is virtually in the power of the FMLN.

Recent news dispatches indicate that three other towns in Chalatenango Department -- La Palma, San Ignacio and Citala -- have fallen to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT DISCUSSES NEGOTIATIONS ON BELIZE

PA252159 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Guatemala and Great Britain today began new talks on Belize. In an exclusive interview with the "Here's the World" newscast this afternoon, President Efrain Rios Montt said he does not yet dare to predict the result of the talks.

[Begin recording] [Rios Montt] All of this is subject to interests. I think England will have to keep a foothold in America and Guatemala will have to do so in Belize. It is a problem for talks. I cannot yet give you an assessment.

[Question] Mr President, what led your government to decide to officially recognize Belize's independence in exchange for the turnover or return of Toledo district of Guatemala?

[Answer] There are two specific and interesting facts. First, out of 100 nations, 99, all but Guatemala, recognize Belize as a nation; that is an essential point. The second is that no aggressive diplomacy was carried out, nor were closer personal ties with the Belizeans developed. This has made us see that incorporating ourselves with Belize is negative. Our most important problems is that we have to seek an outlet to the sea, and if we do not have Toledo we cannot recognize Belize as a nation.

[Question] If England rejects the Guatemalan proposal, what would your government's position be, at least for the time being?

[Answer] At least for the time being, because our position will become much stronger later, we will continue to refuse to recognize Belize as a nation. [end recording]

Earlier, Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola had offered to explain to the people the policy that the Guatemalan negotiators would follow in this new round of talks on Belize. President Rios Montt explained today why that policy was kept secret.

[Begin recording] [Rios Montt] I instructed the foreign minister not to make that explanation, but we will reveal the results when this round of talks ends. We will do this not only through all the media but through a number of conferences in various places.

[Question] What is the reason for this change in policy, for not giving the kind of information that was previously disclosed?

[Answer] I believe that 99 out of 100 Guatemalans are not in agreement.

[Question] Agreement on what, Mr President?

[Answer] On anything; 99 out of 100 Guatemalans do not agree on anything. We are only in agreement on what interests us. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS BELIZE TALKS FAILED

PA260017 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2329 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The negotiations that began yesterday in New York between Great Britain and Guatemala on Belize were broken off today, according to Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola.

The talks, which were resumed at the United Nations after 18 months, failed today after Great Britain proposed a formula that included more than two miles of Guatemalan territory. "This was vigorously rejected," said Castillo Arriola.

"Unfortunately, after 2 days everything is at an impasse," said Castillo Arriola. He added that the British delegation, which includes a Belizean representative, did not accept Guatemala's claim, which has lately been reduced to Toledo district.

"Guatemala insisted on a firm proposal to demarcate the borders in Guatemalan territory, including the portion south of the Monkey River, Toledo district, as one way to recognize Belize's independence," Castillo added.

He said the British delegation rejected the Guatemalan proposal and counterproposed "a small area of joint development of 2 miles north (Belize) and two miles south (Guatemala) of the Sarstun River."

"The British and Belizean position is completely unacceptable to Guatemala," said Castillo Arriola, "but, in spite of the failure of the negotiations, the British insisted in searching for new formulas to resolve the situation."

In conclusion he said that Guatemala will accept no other proposal than the demarcation of borders and a large portion of Toledo district.

PRENSA LIBRE REVIEWS BELIZE DISPUTE, CITES PRICE

PA251312 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 15 Jan 83 p 2

[Text] Belizean Prime Minister George Price yesterday issued a press communique declaring that his government will permit Guatemala an outlet to the sea but will not yield one centimeter of Belizean territory.

The brief communique was relayed by phone at 1300 yesterday by the secretary of the Information Office of the Belizean Government, Norris Hall. She explained that the document had been distributed to the communications media of that territory.

According to Price's statement, Belize will permit Guatemala to have a corridor to the sea so that our country would have no problem reaching the Atlantic Ocean. He noted, however, that he "will not yield one centimeter of territory." He also expressed his wish to find a peaceful solution to the dispute and to sign a bilateral agreement on economic and cultural matters.

Price has maintained his position not to give Guatemala any part of that territory, including the Zapotillos and Ranguana Keys.

In an interview given by information officer Norris Hall to PRENSA LIBRE a few months ago, she said that Belize wanted the "bases of understanding to be observed." They want to give us a corridor and allow us only the use and enjoyment of the above-mentioned keys.

Guatemala, Hall explained, will not be allowed to build hotels or military bases in Ranguana and Zapotillos, but only make use of them.

Meanwhile, President Rios Montt recently said that "he will not negotiate directly with Belize, because we are friends of that territory." The dispute, he underlined, is with Great Britain, and it is with that nation that we are going to look for a definite solution to the problem.

GOVERNMENT DENIES TWO U.S. NEWSMEN IN COUNTRY

PA252042 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] The Guatemalan Government officially denied today that U.S. journalists (Michael Rosenberg) and (David Higard) have disappeared in the country, as was rumored. According to official reports, the two reporters entered Guatemala on 14 January and left for Honduras through the border post of Camotan, Chiquimula on 18 January.

THREE U.S. CITIZENS KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

PA251725 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1711 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- The police reported today that three U.S. citizens and one Guatemalan citizen were killed when their light plane crashed in northeastern Guatemala, near Belize. A spokesman said that the plane, which came from Houston, landed at the Melchor de Mencos airport, Peten Province, to refuel.

When the plane took off it suddenly lost altitude and crashed some 1,000 meters from the airfield. It was not reported where the plane was heading.

[Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish reports at 1200 GMT on 25 January that: "The victims of the accident are (May Kenneth), 42 years old; (Henry Marshall), 41 years old; (Carl Marshall), 36 years old; and (Juana Zaldivar), 34 years old. (Kenneth) was piloting the small plane that crashed in Peten Department."]

SECURITY FORCES TO BE PART OF DEFENSE MINISTRY

PA252237 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 15 Jan 83 p 4

[Text] Government Minister Ricardo Mendez Ruiz told yesterday that the National Police and the various security corps sections will become part of the Defense Ministry in the next few days.

He said that his ministry will be charged solely with drafting a policy on domestic affairs and properly organizing the governor's offices in all departments, in order to promote development in towns, villages and hamlets throughout the country. He added that the decision to put all security forces under the direct orders of the Defense Ministry was scheduled to go into effect today (15 January). He said, however, that a relevant decree will probably be issued in the next few days to legalize the measure.

He stressed that the measure will be of benefit to both the police and Guatemalan citizens. The security agents will be more professional, will have an institutional law and will benefit from coverage by the Military Social Security Institute [Instituto de Prevision Militar].

He added that the police school will be given greater impetus and that policemen will be promoted only after completion of courses and on the basis of efficiency and seniority in service. This professionalization will be supervised by officers designated by the Defense Ministry and will be achieved in the long run.

Minister Mendez said that he did not know what the status of the police force will be, because a commission composed of Army officers and lawyers is not making relevant studies about the regulations that will apply to the security forces in future. Finally, he said that the Government Ministry will only be charged with coordinating development throughout the country and with solving community problems as they arise.

OPPOSITION GROUP CONDEMNS U.S. MILITARY AID

PA251632 Mexico City UNO MAS UNO in Spanish 15 Jan 83 p 13

[Text] Luis Cardoza y Aragon, leader of the Guatemalan Patriotic Unity Committee (CGUP), at a news conference yesterday condemned the resumption of U.S. military aid to Efrain Rios Montt's administration in Guatemala. He said that this will increase tension in the area and the Caribbean.

He explained that the increasing threat of militarism promoted by the United States in Guatemala will increase tension in the whole area, and that it is therefore urgent for the governments that still extend aid to this country "to immediately suspend it."

At the news conference, several Guatemalan opposition leaders presented a folder of documents to substantiate increased repression following Rios Montt's coup d'etat. Clippings from Guatemalan newspapers contained photographs of arrested, missing or murdered persons published by relatives in spite of government censorship. The Guatemalan representatives also released a report listing massacres committed by the army between 23 March and 28 December 1982.

The CGUP members said that the Reagan administration approved the aid in spite of world opinion, especially from educational, religious and humanitarian organizations. In conclusion they recalled a UN resolution of 17 December 1982, in which 97 countries denounced the Guatemalan regime for violating human rights and urged the governments that have relations with Guatemala to suspend all economic aid.

NICARAGUA

HAVANA CITES BORGE ON 'BIG PINE' MANEUVERS

PA252023 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge has described as dangerous and senseless the U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers that will be held in the first week of February.

In a statement made in Managua, Borge said that not only is Washington getting Central America involved in this warlike exercise, it is also suspicious and alarming that, just before the maneuvers are to begin, the U.S. Government should have asked its citizens in El Salvador to leave that Latin American country. The United States is confessing beforehand, Borge warned, that it is going to intervene in El Salvador. He added that in the final analysis, the military maneuvers constitute a strategic blunder on Washington's part.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS 'INTENSE' FIGHTING

PA260048 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0034 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Managua, 25 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- Nicaragua reported today that intense fighting between Nicaraguan troops and rightwing "counterrevolutionaries" is taking place near the Honduran border, with at least 33 casualties thus far.

A Defense Ministry statement indicates that the fighting is taking place near Cabo Viejo, in easternmost Nicaragua, some 20 km from the area selected for the joint U.S.-Honduran maneuvers next month.

According to the ministry, the rightwing guerrillas have sustained 29 casualties, while 4 Nicaraguan soldiers have been killed since the fighting broke out last night.

The statement followed a warning by Interior Minister Tomas Borge that U.S. participation in military exercises in Honduras, Panama and Costa Rica might lead to "very grave and serious developments...in Central America."

The Sandinist government has accused the United States of endangering peace in Central America by its decision to send 1.600 soldiers to Honduras next month to participate in war maneuvers near the Nicaraguan border. The exercises are scheduled to begin on Tuesday.

CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER ENDS 2-DAY VISIT

PA251432 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] In Nicaragua I have seen love for the homeland and for freedom, along with the Nicaraguans' firm determination to defend everything that the Sandinist revolution have given. This statement was made by Czechoslovak Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina as he left our country following a 2-day official visit here.

The minister said that during his stay in Nicaragua he had held very important meetings with the Nicaraguan leaders. Mutual cooperation projects and international political and economic problems were discussed at these meetings.

At Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport, the Czechoslovak minister was seen off by Commander of the Revolution Interior Minister Tomas Borge; Deputy Interior Minister Commander Luis Carrion and other high-ranking officials of the revolutionary government

FORMER SOMOZIST AGENT FRANCES ON INCURSION PLANS

PA251415 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn, FRG -- Former Argentine military man Hector Frances, who used to work in the Somozist bands' intelligence service and later deserted, charged in the FRG that the CIA planned the armed incursions against Nicaragua from Honduran territory.

Speaking on West German television, he showed a map drawn by the CIA and used by Argentine advisers in Honduras to program the infiltration of groups of former Somozist guardsmen into Nicaraguan territory.

The television program in which Frances appeared concluded with the following statement by the German commentator: The successes of 3 years of Sandinist revolution should not be destroyed by a combination of Somozist hatred and U.S. blindness.

DANIEL ORTEGA ON AIMS BEHIND JOINT MANEUVERS

PA251949 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega has told Mexican journalists who interviewed him here that the Central American conflict became regionalized when the United States became militarily involved and aggressions from Honduras began.

In this statement, which was published by the newspaper EXCELSIOR today, the coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta said that Managua is closely watching the maneuvers that have been announced by Washington, in which U.S., Honduran and Salvadoran troops will participate.

The maneuvers include a landing in the Salvadoran Department of La Union, which may be a bridge toward U.S. military intervention in El Salvador, the Nicaraguan leader charged. Daniel Ortega added that Nicaragua is ready and has redoubled vigilance to defend itself from any eventual aggression.

OPPOSITION LEADERS TO MEET WITH AREA PRESIDENTS

PA212104 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Jan 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Sources close to the Nicaraguan opposition coalition said yesterday that the presidents of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and Costa Rica will meet with delegations from the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board and the Democratic Conservative Party (PCD), who will visit them during the course of this week. Each president will meet with the group separately at special talks.

The delegation will leave next Thursday and will return a week later, at the end of this highly important trip.

On 23 January, Venezuelan President Dr Luis Herrera Campins will receive the Nicaraguan delegation at a special ceremony at the "Miraflores" presidential palace.

Later, Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartas will receive the Nicaraguan democrats at the presidential palace in Bogota.

One day later, Ricardo de la Espriella, president of the Republic of Panama, will receive the delegation.

In the final phase of its trip, the delegation from the coordinating board will be received by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge at the presidential palace of that neighboring country.

It was also learned from reliable sources that the Democratic Coordinating Board delegation will include Adan Fletes Valle, president of the opposition coalition and of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party; Dr Luis Rivas Leiva, coordinating board secretary and president of the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party (PSD); a delegate from the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement; and a delegate from the Democratic Conservative Party, which will send a delegate although officially it is not a member of the coordinating board.

The Nicaraguan Workers Federation (CTN) has named Carlos Huembes and Donald Castillo as its delegates for the presidential visits, and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions (CUS) has named its political secretary Jose Espinosa.

This tour will take place a few days after the conclusion of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Board meeting in Managua, which had a record attendance of 106 delegations.

Paper Ridicules Coordinating Board

PA240339 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 17 Jan 83 p 12

[Article by Emigdio Suarez: "The Coordinating Board's Trip"]

[Text] The so-called "Democratic Coordinating Board," whose real interests could not possibly be more antidemocratic, has announced with great fanfare that it will send a delegation to four southern nations (Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia), to be received by the presidents of these countries.

Although the broad's spokesmen failed to announce the purpose of the tour, these is no doubt that it will involve the same oft-repeated request; that President Luis Alberto Monge, Ricardo de la Espriella, Belisario Betancur and Luis Herrera Campins intercede "with the Sandinists" to help them obtain the "share of power" that they desire, but which they refuse to obtain by working at the grassroots level, by joining the youth and the masses in picking coffee and cotton, for example.

These gentlemen play a sad role in that they fail to realize that -- as an old Christian proverb says -- "He who is able shall rule." As they are not able to do anything but ask or beg for interference and intervention, they can never really expect to be "in" or on the "namelist" ("nomenclatura"), as they refer to the leaders.

Sergio Ramirez once said that if these rightist gentlemen could promise the people greater sovereignty, independence and freedom and the certainty that our natural wealth would never again fall into foreign hands, etc, under their leadership, then their desire to "rule" would be valid.

The fact is, however, that these "gentlemen," as they prefer to call themselves (because to them, "companero" sounds like the "mobs" and the "scum"), want just the opposite; less sovereignty, independence and freedom for the people and renewed exploitation of our natural resources by the imperialist transnationals, which would mean privileges for them, as was the case before 19 July 1979 (a very sad date for them) when the Sandinist people's revolution emerged victorious.

It is truly a sad role played by these "gentlemen" in the "Coordinating Board" (and LA PRENSA, S.A., which supports it), given that, having no popular support and being incapable of acquiring it, they are forced to travel abroad seeking support -- which no decent government will offer -- for a cause that is antidemocratic and antipopular and that, consequently, has received nothing but rejection from the Nicaraguan people.

We really aren't too concerned about what the leaders of the "parties" are doing or may do; it is unfortunate, however, that they include in their alleged constituency the "Federation of Nicaraguan Workers" and the "Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions," who are truly workers (believe it or not) and, therefore, "mobs" and "scum" like us.

BULGARIA'S TODOROV CONCLUDES VISIT TO HOLGUIN

FL252103 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, concluded an official visit to Holguin Province today. During his stay at this province, the Bulgarian leader first visited the 26 July Heroes Agricultural Equipment Factory whose value is estimated at approximately 100 million pesos.

He then went to the 60th October Revolution Anniversary sugarcane harvester factory which, together with the agricultural equipment factory and the two trucks shop that is being built, constitute one of the country's most important mechanical industry complexes.

Todorov laid a wreath at Gen Calixto Garcia's mausoleum, and received Holguin's hatchet, the province's symbol for its cultural importance in the Antilles.

TULL HEADS BARBADOS DELEGATION OPENING TALKS

Meets With Malmierca

FL242111 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Official talks between the delegations headed by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Barbados' External Affairs Minister Louis Tull open today in this capital.

Malmierca welcomed the delegation of the Caribbean nation and noted that the talks will contribute to make the bilateral relations between the two countries increasingly more fruitful.

For his part, the Barbadian minister expressed gratitude for the hospitality accorded him in our country and voiced his desire to strengthen relations with our people and government.

During the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides examined matters dealing with the current situation in Latin America, the Nonaligned Movement and relations between Cuba and Barbados.

Meets Armando Hart

FL252029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and culture minister, has met with Louis Tull, external affairs minister of Barbados, at his ministry's office.

The Barbados external affairs minister, who heads a delegation visiting Cuba at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry, expressed satisfaction for being able to visit our country, where he has been accorded a warm hospitality.

For his part, Hart asked about the places toured by Minister Tull and those accompanying him, and referred to the cultural cooperation agreement to be signed in Havana soon.

Cultural Agreement Signed

FL252204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2111 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Barbados' External Affairs Minister Louis Tull today signed in this capital a cultural agreement between the two countries.

Malmierca and Tull expressed satisfaction over the signing of the document which is directed at increasing friendly relations in the fields of science, education and culture.

The Cuban foreign minister noted that the visit of the delegation headed by Tull had been fruitful, and stated that the two sides agree in views on the principal problems confronting the international community and advocate greater efforts in favor of peace and social progress.

Among other aspects, the document provides for stepping up the exchange of information, experiences and gains made by Cuba and Barbados in the fields of science, arts and education as well as the exchange of artistical delegations and textbooks.

RODRIGUEZ TALKS TO BULGARIAN, BARBADIAN LEADERS

FL261140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has held separate meetings with Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and Barbadian Foreign Minister Louis Tull.

During his meeting with Stanko Todorov, Rodriguez made a detailed analysis of the country's economic situation and the development plans that have been implemented. He stressed the important contributions made by socialist countries toward this end and, in this connection, he praised the close ties existing between Bulgaria and Cuba and the positive response Cuba has always received from the BCP and the Bulgarian Government.

In the meeting with the Barbadian foreign minister which was described as cordial, the two leaders discussed aspects of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, the Nonaligned Movement and its upcoming summit meeting, as well as bilateral relations.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. MILITARY TRAINING PROGRAMS

PA250455 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 24 Jan 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] U.S. military training programs have always been an instrument of U.S. foreign policy. Through them, pro-U.S. ideas and attitudes are instilled in the students. Thousands of Latin American and Caribbean militarymen have received this kind of training in the hundreds of U.S. schools and academies throughout the world.

From 1950 to 1973, it is estimated that more than 64,000 officers and soldiers of the area were trained in such educational centers. One of the main objectives of the courses is to have the students develop relationships with U.S. officers. Washington believes that this encourages the Latin American militarymen to support U.S. foreign policy and to promote U.S. interests in their countries of origin.

Most of the teaching programs, either of a technical or strategic nature, include ideological classes. Those classes focus on anticommunism and on open criticism of the way of life in the socialist countries, while stressing that the United States represents progress and has the best form of government to which man can aspire. The classes also instill in the students a critical or suspicious attitude toward any neutral or nationalist policy that a government might adopt. The concept that you are either with us or against us is constantly reinforced. And of course, the "us" are U.S. interests and policy.

The military training courses also stress the advantages of the U.S. way of life to the students, in order to develop in them the desire to imitate the so-called American way of life. [last four words in English] That is why Washington maintains the training programs: They have not only military but social and political aspects.

Given the Latin American militarymen's role as defenders of so-called domestic security and given the growing development of national liberation movements in the region, more than 70 percent of the courses include training on counterinsurgency operations and techniques. From the Pentagon's viewpoint, the better trained, equipped and qualified the local forces are, the fewer the chance that the United States will have to get directly involved in crushing a rebellion or revolutionary movement. The counterinsurgency training involves giving the militarymen a different concept of so-called conventional war. The functions of espionage are of vital importance for counterinsurgency operations and thus great emphasis is placed on espionage and data-gathering methods. The students are also taught interrogation techniques, including methods of torture and psychological campaigns, so that they can as the Yankee advisers describe it, burn the hearts and minds of the enemy.

These military training programs are also planned to accustom the foreign militarymen to U.S.-made weapons and war material. In this way, once they are back in their own countries, they will demand that their governments buy those weapons for the regiments, detachments or companies under their command.

The Yankee Pentagon has a whole series of schools and military centers to teach the courses. It is estimated that there are more than 100, although 2 are the best known: The U.S. Army Southern Command Headquarters in the Panama Canal Zone [as heard] and the so-called School of Americas in U.S. territory [as heard]. In the first there are 14 military bases, including Fort Gulick, where the Green Berets' 8th Special Force is stationed, while more than 1,000 Salvadoran Army officers graduated from the School of the Americas as of 1975.

The U.S. military training schools are just another kind of imperialist interference. Their reactionary study programs are intended to strengthen and safeguard U.S. political and economic interests in the region or, to put it another way, to maintain the existing structures of neocolonialist and imperialist domination and exploitation.

TINOCO NAMED UN SECURITY COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE

PA222258 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jan 83 pp 1, 14

[Text] Alejandro Bendana, deputy director of foreign policy for multilateral affairs at the Foreign Ministry, reported yesterday that Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco has been named Nicaraguan representative to the UN Security Council. Bendana also noted that Ambassador Tinoco will retain his rank of deputy foreign minister and will reside in New York, the seat of that world organization. Tinoco travelled to the United States last weekend and has already assumed his delicate charge, becoming part of Nicaragua's delegation at the United Nations, led by Ambassador Javier Chamorro Mora.

Bendana added that Nicaragua will defend the nations that elected it to the position of nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council, most of which are members of the Nonaligned Movment, that it will defend peace by preventing explosive conflicts and that it will submit solutions as a preventive policy.

Bendana also said that Deputy Foreign Minister Tinoco will be the first speaker at the 19 January inaugural meeting of the Security Council this year and that his speech will support the renewal of the UN mandate to keep troops in Lebanon.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT PROVIDES TASS SERVICE TO MEDIA HOUSES

FL251935 Bridgetown CANA in English 1915 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Jan. 25, CANA -- The government-run "Radio Free Grenada" has announced that the four media houses here will soon be receiving news from the official Soviet news agency, TASS.

The radio said that the equipment to relay the TASS news was being installed at the Ministry of Information, headed by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, by a technician from the Soviet Union under an agreement signed between the government and TASS.

The report said the agreement also covers the provision of scholarships on a yearly basis for Grenadian technicians in the area of telecommunications technology.

Meanwhile, three irrigation experts from the Soviet Union have arrived in the country to carry out preliminary surveys of Grenada's irrigation potential under an agreement signed between the two countries last year.

MARCH COMMEMORATES 'BLOODY MONDAY,' HERO'S DEATH

FL212355 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Grenadians this afternoon commemorated the ninth anniversary of Bloody Monday and the memory of the late (Rupert Bishop). Hundreds of people carrying banners and placards marched from the (Caron arch) in St Georges to the graveside of (Rupert Bishop) singing "Forward March Against Imperialism."

At the graveside, family, friends and supporters of the fallen hero laid wreaths as the armed forces band played music. After the graveside ceremony which was chaired by (Ian St Bernard) of the St Georges PCB [expansion unknown], the crowd marched back to the (Caron arch). The ceremony was then held on the (Caron arch), at which solidarity messages from the mass organization and the Grenada peace movement were given, cultural activities took place and a speech from the deputy prime minister and minister of finance, Bernard Coard, was also heard.

Comrade Coard told the crowd that the best way for them to commemorate the death of (Rupert Bishop) is to get actively involved in the adult education program. He said also that this year of political and academic education should not only be for Grenadians but should include the whole Caribbean.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

BRIEFS

NEW TRINIDAD-TOBAGO UNION -- Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan 19, CANA -- A trade union run by women with the acronym "NUDE" has been set up to represent domestic workers in Trinidad and Tobago. President General Clotil Walcott said the main objective of the National Union of Domestic Employees is to improve the terms and conditions of work of men and women now employed as household assistants. The EXPRESS newspaper said: One thing stands in the way of achieving this, according to the Industrial Relations Act household assistants are not considered workers and are therefore not entitled to representation at the Ministry of Labour or the Industrial Court."
[Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1836 GMT 19 Jan 83 FL]